

## Month

**SHIPPING**

**ARRIVALS.**

Nov. 15, MELPOMENE, Austro-Hungarian str.,  
1,943 G. Walluschniig, Trieste, Bombay  
21st October, and Singapore 6th November.  
General, DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.  
Nov. 15 MENELAUS, British str., 1,263, Gre-  
evy, Shanghai, R. H. H. H.

... General.—

Nov. 15, **AWAKE** L&K, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lincoln, Shanghai 12th Nov., General.—G. M. S. N. Co.

Nov. 15, **MARIE**, German steamer, 704, C. A. Handewadt, Ralaphong 11th Nov., and Hoi-how 19th, General.—A. B. MARTI.

Nov. 15, **FOOKSANG**, British steamer, 990, H. W. Hogg, Whampoa 16th Nov., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 16, **ALICE**, Chinese steamer, 1,000, H. W. Hogg, Whampoa 16th Nov., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

nam poa. 16th N  
& Co.

cv. 15, LREEMOND, German str., 1238, Her-  
 mann, Whampoa 16th Nov., General-  
 SZEMSKEN & Co.  
 cv. 16, CATTERINE, British steamer, 1,406,  
 J. W. B. Darke, Sydney 23th Oct., New-  
 caasts 24th, Moreton Bay 28th. Townsville  
 31st. Cocktown 1st Nov., and "Thursday Is-  
 land 4th. Ballast.—RUSSELL & Co.  
 cv. 16, FAKEHAR, British steamer, 835, J.  
 Jenkins, Bangkok 6th Nov., Rios.—HOF  
 HING HONG.  
 cv. 16, ST. NICOLAS, Amr. ship, 1,723, F.  
 Carver, New York 29th June, Karosine Oil.  
 ORDEE

## LEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
15TH NOVEMBER.  
*tartos*, German str., for Singapore.  
*schie*, British str., for Guam.  
*Amoying*, British str., for Amoy.  
*Marrie*, British str., for Foochow.  
*Amoen*, British str., for Swatow.  
*enelau*, British str., for Singapore.  
*okohang*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*enmon*, British str., for Sandakan.  
*med*, German ship, for Harve.

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DEPARTURES.  
ON 15. ARBOXY, British str., for Saigon.

German str.: for

v. 15. NANZING, British str., for Amoy.  
v. 15. PEKING, German str., for Shanghai.  
v. 15. TESTARTOS, German str., for Singapore.  
v. 16. ALVINE, German str., for Hong.  
v. 16. AVOCHIE, British str., for Canton.  
v. 16. FOOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
v. 16. MENELAUS, British str., for London.  
v. 16. MEMTON, British str., for Sandakan.  
v. 16. NAMOA, British str., for Coast Ports.  
v. 16. TITAN, British str., for Shanghai.  
v. 16. KWANG LEE, Chi str., for Whampoa.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Chinese, from Si

Per *Menelaus*, str. from Shanghai, &c.—  
Messrs. Auerbach and Halsey, and 260 Clifton.  
Per *Catterthall*, str. from Sydney, &c.—Mrs.  
H. Cox, and 194 Clifton.

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**REPORTS.**

The Chinese steamer *Kuang Lee*, from Shang-  
hai, 12th Nov., had moderate to strong monsoon  
in port to port.

The British steamer *Menelaus*, from Shanghai  
and Swatow 9th Nov., had fresh  
monsoon and clear weather.

The Austrian steamer *Milowassa*, from Dan-  
zig, 10th Nov., had fresh monsoon and clear  
weather.

wind from westwa

The British steamer *Pakhan*, from Bangkok Nov., had moderate weather until she reached Larn, when she encountered a strong breeze from a North and heavy rain. 38 miles to the westward of Parosela heavy typhoon. Here to 13 hours. Mountains on sea. Wind hauled to East, made for Hongkong.

Friday Island, which was with the

**SHANGHAI SHIPPING.**  
 Arrivals—  
 Alwine Sayd, German str., from N'chwang.  
 Hidayah Maru, Jap. str., from K'noten.  
 Sin Nausing, British str., from P'ientsin.  
 Vorwärts, German str., from Chafco.  
 Tsukumi-maru, Jap. str., from K'noten.  
 Yung-ebing, Chi. str., from Poyang Lake.  
 Feiza, British str., from P'ientsin.

ah str., from Swa

K'wang-lee, Chinese str., from Tsuku Bar.  
 DEPARTURES.  
 Rosetta, British str., for Hongkong.  
 Kobe Maru, Japanese str. for Yokohama.  
 Meifoon, Chinese str., for Tientsin.  
 Mogul, British str., for Kobe.  
 Iago, German str., for Chefoo.  
 Fungshan, Chinese str., for Chefoo.  
 Fookiang, British str., for Hongkong.  
 Nagasaki Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 Tai-ohon. Chi. tel. str., for Tamsui.  
 Tsu-cheng, German str., for Newchwang.  
 Yuen-ching, British str., for Tientsin.  
 Hsiao-an, Chinese str., for Chefoo.  
 Misakuni, British str., for Chefoo.

British str., for

Taiyang, British str., for Swatow.  
 Alwine Seyd, German str., for Tientsin.  
 Hideoyoshi Maru, Jap. str., for K'ehintau.  
 Malbourn, French str., for Japan.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
 EERDEN DOCKS.—  
 WILSON DOCKS.—Cheong Hock Kien,  
 Ng Hye Teng, Nicoya, St. Julien, Falken-  
 Kirksing.  
 MOPOLITAN DOCK.—Kong Beng.

**VISITORS AT HOTELS.**  
 JACKSON HOTEL.—Messrs. E. E. Abraham.

and Mrs. C. C. Cobb  
H. W. C. V. Cross

Mr. and Mrs. Donohoe, Messrs.  
 Fenwick, D. Ferguson, W. K. Fletcher,  
 Gaskell, Miss Gaskell, Maj. and  
 Graham, Messrs. W. Griffiths, A.  
 G. R. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Hob-  
 mess, R. A. Lamb, Robt. Lyall,  
 Assistant Maudslai, Messrs. John Mitchell,  
 Penney, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Graceie  
 and, Messrs. A. M. Quill, Fr. Rees, H.  
 Verdes, H. W. Varley, H. Vincent, F. M.  
 J. Jr., C. W. Ziegler.

F. Harris, H.  
A. Hancock, E.

TO-DAY.

Session of Japanese Ware at Armstrong's room, 2 p.m.

Meeting of Legislative Council, 2.30 p.m.

Football Match on the Racecourse, 4.30 p.m.

Grange Plaiated's Company in "Grudge" City Hall.

Meeting of Forefathers Lodge 8.30 p.m.







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**ARRIVALS. DATED.**

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, with the American mail of the 21st ultimo, left Yokohama on the 12th and is due on the 17th inst.

**THE M. M. STEAMER JOHN MALL.**  
The M. M. steamer *John Mall*, with the French mail of the 17th October, left Saigon at 5 p. m. on the 16th and is due on the 19th inst.

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**  
The "Shiro" line steamer *Pembroke* sails for Singapore on the 7th and is due on the 17th inst.

The P. & O. extra steamer *Arima* left Singapore at 4 p. m. on the 10th and is due on the 17th inst.

The S. S. Co.'s steamer *Heater* left Singapore on the morning of the 12th and is due on the 19th inst.

The China Shippers' Mutual Steamers Co. left Singapore on the morning of the 14th and is due on the 19th inst.

The "Shiru" line steamer *Radnorshire* is in Singapore on the afternoon of the 14th, and due here on or about the 20th inst.

The P. & O. extra steamer *Quail* is in Bombay on the 8th inst.

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### POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

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The Postal Guide for 1890, revised to date will be found in the *Chronicle* and *Director* p. 760. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, the *German Packet* will call on Saturday the 22nd inst, at 3.30 p.m.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—*Per Belgic*, on Tuesday, the 25th inst, at 6.30 p.m.

**MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.**

The German Court-mast Packet *Brassenshoek* will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond via *Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Malacca, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c., &c.

5 P.M.  
A Supplementary Mail will be closed on Sunday, the third inst, at 9 A.M.  
The Post Office assumes all responsibility for Unregistered covers containing Bank Notes, Coins, or Jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such covers.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET**  
The United States Mail Packet *Belgic* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 25th inst, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, etc., which will be closed as follows:—  
At 12.30 P.M., Register covers, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet, with

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coins, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no inquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

**MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.**

The British Contract Packet *Clyde* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via *Brindisi*; to the Colonies, via *Aden*, *Norfolk*, *India*, *Bombay*, *Ceylon*, *Aden*, *Perak*, *Malta*, and *Gibraltar*. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR** is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the scalp, and is especially adapted to the treatment of dandruff, itching humors, and all eruptions of the face and scalp. It is applied to the hair and scalp, and eradicates all scales, sunburns, tan, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO** cleanses the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a beautiful and healthy color to the teeth.

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** cleanses the hair, removes all dandruff, and beautifies the hair, and can be used had in a golden colour.

Sizes 3/6; 7/-; 10/6.

Ask Chemists for Rowlands' Articles, of  
W. Hutton General, London.  
Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:  
Messrs. S. S. WATSON & Co.

**K'UN LUN,**  
No. 9 WYNDHAM STREET.  
**CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE**  
**CURIOS, &c**  
**CHINESE AMBROIDERIES,**  
**EMBROIDERED CLOTHING, &c.**  
HONGKONG, 1st October, 1890. 12159  
**FOR SALE, CHEAP.**  
**CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS.**  
No. 150, indicated H.P. each, and tested  
10 lbs. to the square inch; they are 16 feet long  
5 feet in diameter, double FURNACES, and  
8-24 in. Tubes, weight about 8 Tons each;  
they have been built at H. M.'s Naval Yard.

5 feet 10 inches in diameter, fitted with 4 heavy lugs each, and are about 60 indicated horse power.  
HORIZONTAL DRIVING ENGINES  
P. Horizontal Driving Engines. 1 Large engine, heavy, loose bed LATHIE, 18 inch centre, slight about 9 Tons. 1 LATHIE, 10 1/2 inch centre, Slatting Machine, 10 inch stroke. 1 SHAPING MACHINE, 10 inch stroke. 1 Double SHAPING MACHINE, 10 inch stroke.  
STEAM PUMPS. 1 Vertical BOILER and Horizontal Steam Engine, 6 indicated H.P. 1 Diagonal and horizontal STRAIN WINCHES, cylinders 7 1/2 in., dia by 12 in. stroke. 9 Boxes Taps and Dies, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 48, 60, 72, 96, 120, 144, 180, 216, 240, 288, 324, 360, 432, 480, 540, 600, 648, 720, 768, 864, 960, 1080, 1200, 1296, 1440, 1584, 1728, 1920, 2160, 2304, 2592, 2880, 3024, 3240, 3456, 3600, 3840, 4032, 4320, 4608, 4800, 5040, 5280, 5472, 5760, 6048, 6336, 6624, 6912, 7200, 7488, 7776, 8064, 8352, 8640, 8928, 9216, 9504, 9792, 10080, 10368, 10656, 10944, 11232, 11520, 11808, 12096, 12384, 12672, 12960, 13248, 13536, 13824, 14112, 14400, 14688, 14976, 15264, 15552, 15840, 16128, 16416, 16704, 16992, 17280, 17568, 17856, 18144, 18432, 18720, 19008, 19296, 19584, 19872, 20160, 20448, 20736, 21024, 21312, 21600, 21888, 22176, 22464, 22752, 23040, 23328, 23616, 23904, 24192, 24480, 24768, 25056, 25344, 25632, 25920, 26208, 26496, 26784, 27072, 27360, 27648, 27936, 28224, 28512, 28800, 29088, 29376, 29664, 29952, 30240, 30528, 30816, 31104, 31392, 31680, 31968, 32256, 32544, 32832, 33120, 33408, 33696, 33984, 34272, 34560, 34848, 35136, 35424, 35712, 36000, 36288, 36576, 36864, 37152, 37440, 37728, 38016, 38304, 38592, 38880, 39168, 39456, 39744, 40032, 40320, 40608, 40896, 41184, 41472, 41760, 42048, 42336, 42624, 42912, 43200, 43488, 43776, 44064, 44352, 44640, 44928, 45216, 45504, 45792, 46080, 46368, 46656, 46944, 47232, 47520, 47808, 48096, 48384, 48672, 48960, 49248, 49536, 49824, 50112, 50400, 50688, 50976, 51264, 51552, 51840, 52128, 52416, 52704, 52992, 53280, 53568, 53856, 54144, 54432, 54720, 55008, 55296, 55584, 55872, 56160, 56448, 56736, 57024, 57312, 57600, 57888, 58176, 58464, 58752, 59040, 59328, 59616, 59904, 60192, 60480, 60768, 61056, 61344, 61632, 61920, 62208, 62496, 62784, 63072, 63360, 63648, 63936, 64224, 64512, 64800, 65088, 65376, 65664, 65952, 66240, 66528, 66816, 67104, 67392, 67680, 67968, 68256, 68544, 68832, 69120, 69408, 69696, 69984, 70272, 70560, 70848, 71136, 71424, 71712, 72000, 72288, 72576, 72864, 73152, 73440, 73728, 74016, 74304, 74592, 74880, 75168, 75456, 75744, 76032, 76320, 76608, 76896, 77184, 77472, 77760, 78048, 78336, 78624, 78912, 79200, 79488, 79776, 80064, 80352, 80640, 80928, 81216, 81504, 81792, 82080, 82368, 82656, 82944, 83232, 83520, 83808, 84096, 84384, 84672, 84960, 85248, 85536, 85824, 86112, 86400, 86688, 86976, 87264, 87552, 87840, 88128, 88416, 88704, 88992, 89280, 89568, 89856, 90144, 90432, 90720, 91008, 91296, 91584, 91872, 92160, 92448, 92736, 93024, 93312, 93600, 93888, 94176, 94464, 94752, 95040, 95328, 95616, 95904, 96192, 96480, 96768, 97056, 97344, 97632, 97920, 98208, 98496, 98784, 99072, 99360, 99648, 99936, 100224, 100512, 100800, 101088, 101376, 101664, 101952, 102240, 102528, 102816, 103104, 103392, 103680, 103968, 104256, 104544, 104832, 105120, 105408, 105696, 105984, 106272, 106560, 106848, 107136, 107424, 107712, 108000, 108288, 108576, 108864, 109152, 109440, 109728, 110016, 110304, 110592, 110880, 111168, 111456, 111744, 112032, 112320, 112608, 112896, 113184, 113472, 113760, 114048, 114336, 114624, 114912, 115200, 115488, 115776, 116064, 116352, 116640, 116928, 117216, 117504, 117792, 118080, 118368, 118656, 118944, 119232, 119520, 119808, 120096, 120384, 120672, 120960, 121248, 121536, 121824, 122112, 122400, 122688, 122976, 123264, 123552, 123840, 124128, 124416, 124704, 124992, 125280, 125568, 125856, 126144, 126432, 126720, 127008, 127296, 127584, 127872, 128160, 128448, 128736, 129024, 129312, 129600, 129888, 130176, 130464, 130752, 131040, 131328, 131616, 131904, 132192, 132480, 132768, 133056, 133344, 133632, 133920, 134208, 134496, 134784, 135072, 135360, 135648, 135936, 136224, 136512, 136800, 137088, 137376, 137664, 137952, 138240, 138528, 138816, 139104, 139392, 139680, 139968, 140256, 140544, 140832, 141120, 141408, 141696, 141984, 142272, 142560, 142848, 143136, 143424, 143712, 144000, 144288, 144576, 144864, 145152, 145440, 145728, 146016, 146304, 146592, 146880, 147168, 147456,

20 Tons. 10 Hydraulic Jacks to lift from 6  
20 Tons. 1 Large Hand Power Driving  
Screw, with shafting and pulleys. 1 Hand  
Power Sizing Machine. 3 Hand  
Power Cloth Mills. 2,000 lbs. 24 in.  
Sizing Press. 1000 lbs. 24 in. Sizing  
Press. 1000 lbs. 24 in. Sizing Press.  
Powerful Laundry Machinery that formerly  
belonged to the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co.  
For any further particulars apply to the  
Engineers Godown No. 8 Cross Lane, Wanchai,  
or No. 2 Police Station.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1890. 1890

**ADVERTISEMENT TO SEWERS AND  
CAPTAINS.**

**DAWSON'S ANTI-FOULING COM-  
POSITIONS.**

now being sold  
the general and only Composition connected  
with Mr. RANNEY'S PILLOW.  
The names and packages are marked with  
the words and Trade Mark on open hand in  
Rejoice all others.

Agents in Hongkong  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Longtong, 26th June, 1890. 1486

UTLER, PALMER & Co.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
London, and Bremen,  
are represented in  
HONGKONG, CHINA, and JAPAN.

ce. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. [1881]  
**TONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.**  
 Goods received on **STORAGE** at Moderate  
 ce. in First-class Godowns.  
**TEAMER CARGOES** discharged on  
 urable terms.  
 Apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
 24, Leith Walk, Glasgow, and July, 1887. [1887]



## SHIPPING IN PORT

Milvorton, British ship, 2,112, Hansford, Oct. 29.  
Mourilyan, Eckmann & Co  
Oceana, German str., 1,623, Petersen, Nov. 1.  
Simon, Evers & Co  
Oceus, French str., 1,896, Delacroix, Nov. 1.  
Messageries Maritimes  
Sophie Rickmers, Ger. str., 2,003, Ganselsh.  
Oct. 26, Samuel Samuel & Co  
Thomas Dana, Am. ship, 1,339, Dow, Oct. 14.  
C. & J. Trading Co.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., 2,305, Swain, Oct. 31.  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha  
**MANILA.**  
In Port on 7th November, 1890.  
Dieppols, French str., 997, Fausset, Nov. 3.  
W. F. Stevenson & Co.  
Galates, British bark, 1,178, Carter, Sept. 22.  
F. Richardson & Co  
Glendower, British str., 1650, Hodges, Oct. 27.  
Ker & Co

Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., 2,305, Swain, Oct. 31.  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha  
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F. Richardson & Co  
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Ker & Co

Guthrie, British str., 2,338, Oct. 7  
Troop, British ship, 1,295, Tritz, Sept. 23, F.  
Richardson & Co  
Kara, British str., 1,507, D'Ath, Nov. 4.  
Smith, Bell & Co  
Kfel, German str., 851, W. Kruttsfeldt, Oct. 28.  
Smith-Ball & Co  
Kirkland, Brit. str., 1,188, Southerland, Nov. 7.  
W. F. Stevenson & Co  
Kostroma, Russian str., 2,816, Nov. 4, W. F.  
St. Louis & Co

Stevenson & Co.  
Moldava, British str., 1,477, Gasser, Oct. 27.  
Smith, Bell & Co  
Nuestra Sra. de Loreto, Span. str. 536, Ajubite,  
Nov. 6, B. G. Tan And  
Fenshaw, British bark, 1,329, Inakay, Oct. 14.  
W. F. Stevenson & Co.  
Salvadora, Spanish str., 688, Conti, Nov. 6.  
F. L. Rozas  
Schiaffino Padres, Ital. bark, 773, Schiaffino-Nov. 7.  
W. F. Stevenson & Co

Sto. Domingo, Spain, str., 1,785, Ugarte, Oct. 23.  
Compagnia General  
Stratheolen British str., 1,100, Nov. 7. Kær  
& Co  
BANGKOK.  
In Port on 11th October, 1890.  
Anna, Norw. bark, 530, Olsen, Aug. 29, Shaw  
& Chalet  
August Tallefsen, Norw. bark, 738, Hansen  
Aug. 29, Order

Carl Both, German bark, 528, Voss, Sept. 16.  
 Bernah Trading Co., Limited  
 Circassia, Norw. bark, 467, Hansen, Oct. 4.  
 Clarke & Co.  
 Guldax, Nor. bark, 516, Tonnessen, Oct. 6.  
 Shaw & Chalmers  
 Jafet II., Austrian bark, 780, Sahor, Aug. 24.  
 Clarke & Co.  
 Prima, British bark, 533, A. W. Holm, Sept. 13.  
 Clarke & Co.  
 Queen of England, Siamese bark, 542, Swanger.

Aug. 5, P. C. S.  
Savoja, Italian ship, 1,303, Sifreoti, Sept. 30,  
Borneo Co., Limited  
Volcoitro, Italian bark, 797, Guerello, Aug. 31,  
Clarke & Co.

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HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, A. S. steel despatch boat, 4 guns, 3,180

h.p., Cym. R. B. Maconochie, at Yokohama  
*Harline, cincta*, 14, tuncs, 1,440 h.p., Sir W  
 Wiseman, Bart., at Hongkong  
*Esk, Anable-sorax guttata*, 3 gms, 340 h.p., in  
 reserve, at Hongkong  
*Flehmh, cinnamomea guttata*, 4 gms, 460 h.p.,  
 Lieut.-Com. Denison, at Shanghai  
*Gyacinth, crinita*, 4 gms, 1,150 h.p., Capt. R.  
 W. Grainger, at Yokohama  
*Imperieuse, d. n. crinita*, 10 gms, 10,000 h.p.

Capt. Wm. R. May, at Yokohama  
 Leader, cruiser, 10 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt.  
 Burgess Watson, at Yokohama  
 Linnet, gunboat, 5 guns, 1,050 h.p. Com. P. R.  
 Swinburn, at Canton  
 Melony, corvette, 13 guns, 7,390 h.p., Capt.  
 Balfour, at Hongkong  
 Mutine, composite sloop, 10 guns, 1,130 h.p.  
 Com. J. H. Martin, at Hongkong  
 Pigma, gunboat, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Com.  
 Hewitt, at Yokohama

Plover, gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Com.  
 Reason, at Yokohama  
 Porpoise, steel torpedo- cruiser, 6 guns, 3,500  
 h.p., Com. R. W. White, at Singapore  
 Rambler, g.b.t., Capt. L. S. Dawson, at sea  
 Rattler, composite, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-  
 Com. J. G. Haurh, at Hongkong  
 Redpole, gunboat, 9 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Com.  
 Freeman, at Hongkong  
 Severn, cruiser, 12 guns, 6,000 h.p., Capt. W.

11. *Real*, at Lokonima  
 Solent, torpede mining launch, at Hongkong  
 Swift, double-screw s.v., 2 guns, 1,016 h.p.  
 Com. Hon. R. Bircham, at Hongkong  
 Tward, double-screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, 310 h.p.,  
 in reserve, at Hongkong  
 Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 30 guns, Com-  
 modore E. J. Church, at Hongkong  
 Wanderer, commission sloop, 3 guns, 350 h.p.,  
 Com. G. A. Giffard, at sea  
 Wyvern, turret ironclad, 4,1450, in reserve, at

**Hongkong.**

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**FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE  
CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.**

Admiral Kornilow, Russian cruiser, Capt.  
Andersseff, at Hongkong  
Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian cruiser, 30 guns,  
Capt. De Liron  
Alliance, American c-bt., Comd. H. C. Taylor.

at Yokohama  
Asie, French gunboat, 4 guns, Capt. Journet,  
at Shanghai  
Bobre, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, 1,100 h.p.  
Capt. Menchikoff, at Changhai  
Comete, French gunboat, Lieut. Martel, at  
Haiphong  
Iltis, German gunboat, 4 guns, 4,310 h.p., Capt.  
Aucher, at Shanghai  
Inconstant, French gunboat, Capt. Jouquier,

Korovaiz, Russian gunboat, Capt. Ostalstsky,  
at Vladivostok  
Krayser, Russian corvette, 8 guns, 1,205 h.p.,  
Capt. Rojostwansky, at Hongkong  
Lutin, French g.-b., Com. Nonny, at Haiphong  
Madjar, Rus. cruiser, 7 guns, Capt. Tobnakina  
Monenay, Amr. gun-vessel, 6 guns, Com. L. M.  
Johnson, at Cheloo  
Nayedoff, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 253 h.p.,  
Capt. Zarine, at Vladivostok

Omaha, Amr. corvette, 12 guns, 1150 h.p., Capt.  
B. Cronwell, at Chemulpo  
Palce, Amr. gunboat, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut.  
Com. H. Vail, at Kobe  
Parseval, French cruiser, Capt. Fourcet, at  
Japan  
Plavier, French g.-bt., Capt. Lapal, at Hongkong  
Rio Lima, Portuguese g.-bt., 3 guns, 100 h.p.,  
Capt. J. R. Santa Barbara, at Timor  
Sivouch, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, Capt. Sierof  
S. H. G.

Swallow, A.M. Corvete, Com. F. H. Cooper, at Yokohama  
Tejo, Portuguese, g.-bt., Capt. V. Barbosa, at Hongkong  
Triomphante, French frigate, Capt. Luceassiere, at Hakodate  
Villars, Fr. cruiser, Capt. Mayat, at Hongkong  
Vipere, Fr. g. bt., 4 guns, 100 h.p., Capt. Gendot, at Hongkong  
Vostok, Rus. g.-bt., 4 guns, Com. Molochovskiy, at Vladivostok

Wolf, German gunboat, 2 guns, 340 h.p., Lieut.  
Com. Croderer, at Nagasaki  
Zrinyi, Austrian corvette, 4 guns, Capt. Elie-  
tel, at Hongkong

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1890.

The unofficial members of the Legislative

had been secured, said:—"If the Colonel were polled to-morrow, I am sure there would not be a dissentient voice with regard to the total abolition of all secret meetings of the Finance Committee." And the honest gentleman, we believe, was right, and that some certainty might be expressed to that effect. Exceptions being made as regards the Mr. RYAN of 1890 as distinguished from the Mr. RYAN of 1886 and the other unofficial members of the present day. Mr. MacEwan, moreover, in his advocacy of the principle of publicity, expressly claimed to be speaking as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. What warrant has been given to his successor in the representation at the Chamber to overthrow the words spoken by Mr. MacEwan? If we are to believe that the unofficial members did not understand the effect of their resolution, their want of intelligence is not at all creditable to them; and if they did understand the effect, they have laid themselves open to the charge of betraying the trust reposed in them by the public.

It is not difficult to trace what may be the explanation of the extraordinary conduct of the unofficial members on this occasion. They desired to go onto the question of salaries, a subject in connection with which there are details that it may be considered, may be more appropriately considered in private than in public. They could have proposed in Finance Committee that the Council be recommended to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the new scale of pay; but instead of doing this, a resolution was hastily drawn up expressing more than was intended. When the consequences of passing such a resolution were pointed out by the Acting Governor, the hon. gentlemen seem to have thought it would be looked upon as weakness to give way, and stick to their idea, out of sheer obstinacy. They have got their way, and now they must abide by the consequences; and can hardly expect that the public will place the same confidence in them now as before. We may mention one example to show the impropriety of the course that has been adopted. The matter is so small in itself, that it can be referred to without any fear of the hypothetical remarks we are about to put forward being taken as conveying any seriously intended insinuation. Under the heading of Public Works, a vote of \$12,000 was asked for the lowering of Queen's Road West. Referring to this at a recent meeting of Council, the Acting Governor intimated that this was a work undertaken on the suggestion of the Hon. C. P. CHATEL, who, his Excellency said, would no doubt be able to give the Finance Committee any information in connection with it that might be desired. It may be asked, why should Mr. CHATEL also—why should he give the information to the public?—and the answer—why should he wish to run into the danger of calling pay and turn the key before he will open his mouth about it? No doubt the work is desirable. We do not quite know what it is, nor do we think many of the public do, but it may be taken for granted that it improves Mr. CHATEL's property, that the public will also reap some advantage from the improvement. Then, again, there is Mr. WHITEHEAD and the Volunteers. The vote was the same as before, but the Maxim guns are coming forward, and it will soon become necessary to consider the augmentation of the Volunteer force by the addition of at least one new company. The subject can hardly escape mention in connection with the present estimates. Mr. WHITEHEAD was at one time, and may be yet, an advocate for the formation not only of a Maxim gun corps, but also a mounted corps for reconnaissance purposes. When this idea was mentioned some people thought that mounted corps would be an excellent thing, but to those others who were ungenerous enough to suggest that it was a dodge to enable polo players to have their ponies kept in the public expense. Under these circumstances, anything Mr. WHITEHEAD may have to say on the subject of the Volunteers ought to be said in public and not in secret. If course it will be understood that there is no imputation of ulterior motives against the unofficial members either individually or collectively. We have given above our explanation of the mistake into which they have fallen, namely, that it was their use in the first instance to carelessness, and in the second to obstinacy. The mention of the Volunteers and the lowering of Queen's Road West has been introduced merely as a way of illustration to show how secrecy might conceivably undermine confidence. We may conclude our jeremiad with one word of hope. The course adopted this year in connection with the estimates need not necessarily be taken as a precedent for future years. The organisation of the Finance Committee still remains, and it is not unreasonable to expect that before another year elapses the unofficial members will have recovered from the dementia which has now seized upon them.

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**MANDARIN INFLUENCE IN HONG-KONG AND MACAO.**

One of the most pernicious influences among the Chinese population both in Hong-kong and Macao is the terrorism, unscrupulously too keenly felt, exercised over them by the mandarins on the mainland, who are able to put on the screw by means of their relatives residing there. Not only does this influence tend to render the task of administration more difficult, but it frequently causes a miscarriage of justice, on one side or the other being able by bribery to protect their witnesses coming forward for fear of the consequences. The extent to which this system of vicious punishment is carried is little imagined by the bulk of the British and foreign residents, and is wholly unsuspected by many. Were it not that

every now and again some particular flagrant case occurs in which the screw has been turned on by the Kwangtung authorities, and a flood of light has been directed upon the *modus operandi* by some case in law courts, no one would dream that the majority of the well-to-do Chinese in the Colony are literally kept under the thumb of the mandarins because their relatives on the mainland are at their mercy. The case of the notorious LEE LUN KWAI, who was convicted some seventeen years ago of threatening the Club compadore with the vengeance of the mandarins, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, was an instance point. He was a small mandarin, or claimed to be, and in any case he had the ear of some of the Canton officials. He was convicted of attempted extortion by means of atrocious threats, and it is tolerably certain that many other cases of a similar kind have occurred, but they have not come to light because they were successful, the extortioners to produce a flow of dollars. The European people at home will hardly credit that such things can be in these latter days of enlightenment, for they are apt to take the Chinese at their own estimate, and consider them a highly civilised, mild, and gentle people, incapable of any judicial atrocity.

For the enlightenment of such worthy folk, and in order to correct the mistake so commonly made nowadays of supposing that the Chinese Government has materially changed, we would direct special attention to a proclamation which appeared in the *Kwang-poo* of the 8th November. This is a fulmination by the Viceroy against the Weising Lottery at Macao, one of many similar proclamations denouncing the Macao Lottery. On the occasion the promoters of the Macao Lottery are warned that although they think themselves safe enough—being under the jurisdiction of Portugal—they can no longer get through their families in China, or if they have no families there, they can be dealt with whenever they return to their native land. This means, as plainly as words can put it, that the promoters of the Macao Weising Lottery are threatened with the vengeance of the Viceroy for an act committed in Portuguese territory and perfectly legal according to Portuguese law, the Macao Lottery being, in fact, a Government lottery, and the Viceroy in threatening the farmer really threatens the Portuguese Government. The Canton authorities would have no scruple whatever in seizing the wives, sons, daughters, brothers, or sisters of the Macao Weising farmers, and putting them to torture, or throwing them into gaol, to fester, rot, and starve until the Macao men, moved by the sufferings of their friends, consented to abandon their lucrative lottery. It is not very many years ago since a son of KWOK ACHONG, a wealthy merchant of Hongkong, when on a brief visit to Canton, was suddenly arrested on a trumped up charge, and thrown into one of the noisome prisons of Canton until his father—who was proscribed for having acted as pilot to the English fleet during the war with China—should purchase his release by payment of a large indemnity. After some months in incarceration, during which his health suffered unalterably, he was at last released, only, however, after very decided demands from the British Consul at the instance of the Hongkong Government. It is the consciousness of these malpractices and crooked ways that makes the Colonial Government so reluctant to render prisoners without being fully satisfied of their being guilty of the crimes alleged against them, for nothing more common than for charges to be trumped up to secure the arrest of persons who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the Chinese officials. Until their system of administration has been purged of the corruption that permeates it, from the humblest gamay runner to the highest official, the Chinese Government must not be surprised to find their demands met with reserve, their pledges received with distrust. At the same time, it is not desirable that this Colony should afford a safe asylum to all the criminals of Kwangtung who are able to reach it, and with due safeguards, the principle of extradition must therefore be acted upon.

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### SANITATION AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Health Ordinance of 1887, the Acting Attorney-General referred with pardonable gratification to the successful working of that measure. For a time there appeared to be some little inclination to laugh at the Sanitary Board and its proceedings, but a different feeling is now entertained, and a general endorsement will be given to the Hon. E. J. ACKERLY's remark that the Government and the public owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Sanitary Board for the time given in working out the Ordinance, for the interest taken in their work, and for the zeal shown in carrying out their powers. The hon. gentleman went on to say that "from the experience which the public has gained, and from the spirit in which these members have exercised their powers," he was perfectly sure "the public now would have no reason whatever to oppose any further extension of those powers."

The public, we are sure, will offer no opposition, and why the Government should be so afraid to entrust substantial powers to the Board it is difficult to understand. The additional powers given by the Bill now before the Council, though they will greatly facilitate the work of the Board, can hardly be said to extend its sphere. Why should the Government, entertaining the confidence in the Sanitary Board expressed by Mr. ACKERLY, hesitate to entrust it with the control of the Water and Drainage Department? By the adoption of this course the objection which is constantly arising between the public and the Department would be done away with or greatly reduced.

efficiency in the service would be more readily attained.

Mr. ACKROYD referred on Thursday to the achievements of sanitary science in England, quoting some remarks made by Dr. ALFRED HILL, Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. We find some further information on the same subject in an address delivered by Sir SPENCER WELLS at the opening of the Medical Department of the Owens College, Manchester. According to the figures given by this authority, it appears that while in 1861-70 there were on an average 22,426 deaths annually to a million persons living, in 1871-80 the proportion of deaths was only 4,123, a saving of 1,134 lives annually to each million, the gross yearly saving to England and Wales being about 30,000 lives. Enteric, or fifth, fever (to which many of the deaths registered as fever were owing) was, Sir SPENCER said, of all other diseases that which was most largely and directly affected by sanitary measures. A death under this head became, therefore, the best available of the efficacy of sanitary administration. The decline in mortality from fever, as a cause of death, had been no less than 45 per cent., the last ten years contributing to the register only 484 enterics, against 885 per million persons in the preceding ten years.

Out of a total of 457 deaths registered in Hongkong last month, no fewer than 126 were returned as resulting from fever. The bulk of the cases are classed as malarial, but bearing in mind that with reference to Chinese deaths there is no scientific system of classifying diseases, it may reasonably be assumed that a large proportion of the cases returned as malarial were in fact zymotic. There were also 86 deaths last month from chest affections. There can, we think, be little doubt that the mortality under this heading is largely augmented by overcrowding and insanitary dwellings. One point mentioned by Sir SPENCER WELLS is worthy of attention on the part of the European community of Hongkong. Referring to Manchester—which has the universal notoriety of having the highest death-rate of the large towns in England, he asked: "Did they suppose for a moment that they could cultivate a crop of dandelions; thistles; and singing nettles in Ancoats, and that their own gardens and fields in the suburbs would not suffer from the seeds carried 'them by the wind' is? And would they understand that neither they nor the children could or did escape the seeds 'the infective diseases may so fatal, which would disappear if the details of a perfect system of sanitary administration were carried, and properly enforced? It asked why the mortality of Nottingham and Birmingham had been reduced so much in the last 50 years, while that of Manchester remained so high, he could only repeat that the sanitary laws neglected here had been obeyed 'there.' Giving these remarks a local application, it will be seen that the European community of Hongkong has good reason to support the Sanitary Board in its efforts to improve the sanitary condition of China-town.

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### THE CEMETERIES AT MOUNT DAVY.

Those who contend that the graveyards at Mount Davy exercise a prejudicial effect on the health of the Western district may find confirmation of their opinion in scientific utterances lately delivered. Sir SPENCER WELLS in a recent address said that if dead bodies (even those dead from zymotic diseases) were to be buried in the earth, crowded graveyards or cemeteries, it must be quite hopeless to attempt to stamp out infective diseases. The germs of these diseases, he continued, are preserved in the earth far below the surface, and are brought up full of deadly power by earth-worms, and when the ground is disturbed after many years, the germs are in full and fatal activity. Burial reform is needed, not only as a means of general sanitary improvement, but especially as a mode of destroying the germs of zymotic diseases. Sir SPENCER is an advocate of cremation, and says that although some good may be done by better supervision of cemeteries and stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Burial Acts, nothing short of a really radical reform and the substitution of cremation and burial of the ashes only for burial of the entire putrefying body can afford real security. In Paris it has been ascertained so it is claimed, that diarrhoea and ulcerose sores throat are more prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood of the great cemeteries than in any other part of Paris.

The authority of Sir MORDELL MACKEENZIE might also be quoted. The annual report of the Manchester Cremation Society concludes with the following passage:—"The results of recent research show that the disease germs which have caused death retain their vitality even after many years of burial, and that therefore every body or buried of persons who have died from such germ-produced disease is a possible source of a new outbreak. It is an evil deed to store up for the sorrow and pain of the coming generations such plagues as cholera, diptheria, typhoid, cholera, and cruellest of all, consumption, with its numerous victims. While we continue to do so it is hopeless to try and stamp out, as might otherwise be possible, all zymotic diseases. This Society, it may be remarked, is presided over by the Chancellor of the diocese, and has had at least modified encouragement from the present and the late Bishop, from which it would appear that the opposition to cremation on religious grounds is disappearing. It would be out of the question to attempt to introduce cremation in Hongkong either by compulsion or moral suasion; but if the burial-grounds could be removed from the

ward, the same end would be secured so as the protection of the public health is concerned. The Acting Governor intimates that some time ago that he still entertained the hope of being able to bring this about, and, sincerely trusts he may be successful.

Details of His Excellency's scheme have been disclosed further than that it depends on the co-operation of the Chinese Authorities in placing a new site for burial grounds for the disposal of the colony. We fear there will be some difficulty in securing this operation, but of the boon the change will confer on the Colony there can be no doubt. The very nature of the soil and the configuration of the ground at Mount Dandenong render that locality unsuitable for the purpose of a graveyard, and failing the acquisition of a site outside the colony, it may be well to see if a few objectionable burials could not be found on the island itself.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF TONKIN

The Government of Indo-China appears to be thoroughly alive to the importance of adopting a liberal policy in order to secure the development of Tonkin. Both the Governor-General and M. BORNARD, the Assistant Superior of Tonkin, are able and enlightened men, who see plainly that if the country is to be opened up and its mineral and agricultural resources properly developed, every facility must be given to the capitalists who are prepared to invest capital in the enterprise. To this end, a Commissioner has recently been appointed to revise and amend the Mining Regulations in the direction of making them more liberal, and at the same time the taxes on exports have been materially reduced. If, therefore, the Paris Government are wise enough to approve the action of the Indo-China Administration—which is probable, for M. COMBES has had experience as Resident in Tonkin—there will in future every encouragement given to foreigners to embark in mining enterprises in Tonkin, the duty on minerals will be so light that the Tonkin coal and other minerals will be able to compete on equal terms with the products of any country, and with great advantages over many. Of course, until the labors of the Commission are completed, and the recommendations have been embodied in new Mining Regulations, it would be premature to say more, but it is at least certain that great concessions are contemplated, to the every desire has been shown by the Authorities to assist and encourage various companies formed with English capital to prospect and work the coal and other mines of this new land of promise. Meantime the work of consolidating the administration and securing good order has been going on steadily in the face of many difficulties. Piracy has in some provinces been rooted out, though in others it has not been scotched, but as it is a well-known fact that many of the pirates have taken up the gauntlet for want of work, it is hoped and believed that so soon as the contemplated mining enterprises are actively commenced, the bulk of the so-called pirates will be quickly transformed into peaceful miners. In fact, some of these men have already been converted into industries workers, and the work of pacification will no doubt proceed with great rapidity as the country goes opened up to commerce and industry. The rivalry between them will accomplish far more than the way of permanent pacification through an army of occupation, however large and effective. What is needed to make Tonkin as prosperous as Burmah is the introduction of capital, and a liberal administration which will judiciously encourage legitimate enterprise.

### THE WATER AND DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

On the 14th instant the residents in the terraces woke up to find their water cut off. No notice of the cutting off had been given by the Water and Drainage Department, and consequently no provision had been made. Baths had in some cases to be dispensed with and other inconveniences to be submitted to. Naturally, complaints have been very bitter. It is of course admitted that the water must be cut off when alterations have to be made, but it is contended that it is the duty of the Department to give due notice, and also to state the nearest point at which water can be obtained. As other instances which revivis the wish for municipality under which the ratepayers might manage their own affairs, and give themselves notice when they are going to turn the water off.

### REVIEWS.

*Further Evolution and the Nature of the "Phos-  
phorisation of Mind."* By NIEL GORDON  
M.A., C.M.E., Edin., Yokohama.  
W. & L. G. & Co., Hongkong.  
PERHAPS the subject treated than the author  
responsible for the very large number of scientific  
articles that are employed in the course of dis-  
cussing the "Evolution of Mind." If one were to pick  
up a book. Not that it is well written; not  
word can be said against it on that score. The  
diction is choice and elegant, the sentences are  
and "clever things" will power and "happy  
thoughts" and "organs" and "self-conscious  
mind," that one is apt to get a little "mixed  
up" indeed be does not bad himself altogether  
and well enough used. To enjoy the author's  
one must be in love with the subject; in this  
case the book is well worth perusal and study.  
Evolution. It is perfectly understood that  
many and misinterpreted by many, has opened  
up many new paths to the scientific inquirer, and  
along one of these Dr. Gordon Manns walks  
warily yet firmly. It is impossible here to give  
fair idea of the book's position on a subject so  
intricate and perplexing. To enjoy the book  
the author treats it in what may be called  
chronological order, beginning with a chapter  
on "The Domain of Mind," and concluding with a  
chapter on "Evolution." If one were to pick  
that "the higher and more fully conscious mind  
the mature individual comes to him from within."  
It includes an immensely wide range of discus-

[illegible]

His EXCELLENCY—As I stated at our meeting, the unofficial members considered that they will have a better opportunity of examining the estimates in the manner now proposed than they would have under the present system. I am sure that the members of the Council have no objection to the proposal, and there is any objection to agreeing to the motion, there has been made to-day. The motion that has been made to-day is substantially the one that I have mentioned at our meeting, but it is not the same as the official motion, which was handed to the special committee, and certain of which were contained in the motion previously received. I have been omitted to mention that the member read the motion he wishes to substitute for the motion of which he has moved at the last meeting to allow him to make a statement in regard to the estimates. The question, as I stated at our meeting, seems to me to resolve itself really into this—Is it more desirable in the opinion of the Council that the estimates should be considered in regard to the three matters separately, or should be considered by a special committee than that they should be considered by the Council? I have said some few words I made use of on the last session have been misunderstood for it has been considered I made use of words which I believe to be correct. I have said that it was a matter for the unofficial members to decide whether the special committee should hold meetings in public or in private, but what I intended to say was that the members might decide, or rather to express their views, which they would have the estimates considered by a special committee, in which case they would be considered in private, and the estimates would be considered in public. I did not like to see occasion to hastily accept a motion for the consideration of the estimates without giving the members an opportunity to express their views, though the result of such a motion would be, not to hesitate to say to-day, in order that it may be to misunderstand about it, that the Council should consider the estimates, and to consider any matter, under the present circumstances, committee is not at all, as the committee, in public and in reference to these matters to a special committee the result of that committee will not be held in public. I think the members of the second committee would be rather surprised and impressed by stating that the views of the unofficial members could not be expressed in public. On the contrary, I should have thought that the unofficial members considered matters were such as they could have dealt with in public. I have said that the committee is open to them to make any recommendation they chose, and even, when that committee drew up its report, if they differed from the majority, they could express the views of the members being in a majority, it would be quite open to them to have stated in their report to the general report what their views were in regard to any particular matter, but the members of the committee have not considered they think the estimates to be more fully considered in regard to the matters mentioned in the resolution, namely, salaries, in the manner they suggest. I may say it is a course in regard to which the Government can offer no objection. But this may be brought before the Council, and the committee be brought before the Council, and it will be necessary for the Council to agree to the report or to disagree with it. I have said that the members of the committee know perfectly well, in regard to a question as the military contribution, that it is one in reference to which the Council has no objection, and I have said that to such questions as these when the report is up with the recommendations of the unofficial members, if the members considered one of the matters to be brought before the Council, the members must be perfectly well aware that the members can take no other course than to support that measure, though some of the members may not be in favour of the members. At the same time, I am the first to desire in regard to every question, whether the Government are obliged to support or not, that the members of the Council have an opportunity of freely expressing their views whatever the result of this inquiry may be its duty to forward to the Secretary of the Council the views of the members of the unofficial members in regard to any matter submitted with the estimates. I hope now that the members will be proceeded with as quickly as possible, and that all the members will be to them, and so soon as this special business shall have finished their labours, of course, the members will be brought up in Council, and the estimates may be brought up to the committee, and I have said that in reference to any different conclusion it may be necessary to arrive at.

The motion was agreed to.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION—

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Sir, pursuant to notice I beg to put the following question—

Will the Government lay on the table full report of the Commission on the subject appointed on 12th August, 1892, to prepare a report upon a revised edition of the Ordinances now in force, and to prepare a report upon the results of such revised Imperial legislation as appears applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, and to prepare a report upon the administration of justice, and a statement of the local cost of the Commission since the date of its appointment, and to prepare a report in what way the money has been spent, the Commission has been asked to prepare a report on the Ordinances now being printed will be published also the cost of the edition being printed?

The Acting Attorney-General—Sir, in answer to the question, I beg to say that the hon. member referring to a full report of the proceedings of the Law Revision Commission, I am sorry that the Government are not in a position to do so, as the Commission has not yet made such a report on the table. No report has been made by the Law Revision Commission to the Government. Ever since that Commission was appointed, the Commission has been at weekly meetings—sometimes twice a week, generally once—and at such meetings minutes of the previous meeting were read and the Commission has been in receipt of the Government received from the Law Revision Commission was a letter forwarded from the Commission, transmitting the lists of Ordinances which the Commission had prepared for the Government is not able to lay report on the work done by the Law Revision Commission before this Council. I may state in answer to the question, that the Commission was one of our original members—we now thought that the task laid by law before us was such magnitude as afterwards turned out to be a very difficult task to begin with, I know what law we had to revise. We only this volume of Ordinances, to 1865, we did not contain the Ordinances as they had been amended by the Commission of the former Commission. After some time and a little trouble on the part of Mr. Mackenzie, who was our secretary, we obtained in print all the Ordinances which had been amended, and then we had to go through all the Ordinances, we saw how the Ordinances in this book had been amended by subsequent legislation. That to our surprise, we found that the Commission were busy men. We had then to consider what revision was necessary. I may state that I prepared, at the end of 1877, when I ceased to be a member of the Commission, a report on the work which the Law Revision Commission had done, and I intended to present it to the Council, but the opportunity did not occur before the Commission was re-appointed. I have said that I may state that all Ordinances which were revised, a great many amended, and others repealed, work of no small trouble, and I might say that out of those Ordinances which were revised, a great many were repealed, and I give the Council some idea of this labour, would mention Ordinance 4 of 1877, which merely repealed a number of Ordinances which were repealed, and I have said that many or had been implicitly repealed, and a schedule of that Ordinance contains no more

[illegible]

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF TONKIN

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## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 18th inst. There were present :  
 His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR  
 Hon. F. FLEMING, C.M.G.  
 Hon. W. M. DIXIE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.  
 Hon. J. J. ACKROYD, Acting Attorney-General.  
 Hon. H. E. WOODHOUSE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Treasurer.  
 Hon. E. BROWN, Surveyor-General.  
 Hon. N. G. MITCHELL-JONES, Acting Registrar-General.  
 Hon. P. RYRIE.  
 Hon. C. P. RATHER.  
 Hon. HO-KAI.  
 Hon. T. H. WEITZBACH.  
 Mr. F. A. HAZELAND, Acting Clerk of Council.

**THE WATER AND DRAINAGE  
DEPARTMENT.**

On the 14th instant the residents in the terraces woke up to find their water cut off. No notice of the cutting off had been given by the Water and Drainage Department, and consequently no provision had been made. Baths had in some cases to be dispensed with and other inconveniences to be submitted to. Naturally, complaints have been very bitter. It is of course admitted that the water must be cut off when alterations have to be made, but it is contended that it is the duty of the Department to give due notice, and also to state the nearest point at which water can be obtained. Another instance which revives the wish for a municipality under which the ratepayers might manage their own affairs, and give themselves notice when they are going to turn the water off.

## REVIEWS

[illegible]

## SANITATION AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Health Ordinance of 1887, the Acting Attorney-General referred with pardonable gratification to the successful working of that measure. For a time there appeared to be some little inclination to laugh at the Sanitary Board and its proceedings, but a different feeling is now entertained, and a general endorsement will be given to the Hon. E. J. ACKROYD's remark that the Government and the public owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Sanitary Board for the time given in working out the Ordinance, for the interest taken in their work, and for the zeal shown in carrying out their powers. The hon. gentleman went on to say that "from the experience which the public has gained, and from the spirit in which these members have exercised that power," he was perfectly sure "the public now would have no reason whatever to oppose any further extension of those powers." To the public, we are sure, will offer no opposition, and why the Government should be afraid to entrust substantial powers to the Board it is difficult to understand. The additional powers given by the Bill now before the Council, though they will greatly facilitate the work of the Board, can hardly be said to extend its sphere. Why should the Government, entertaining the confidence in the Sanitary Board expressed by Mr. ACKROYD, hesitate to entrust it with the control of the Water and Drainage Department? By the adoption of this course the question which is constantly arising between the public and the Department would be done away with or greatly reduced.

MANDARIN INFLUENCE IN HONG-  
KONG AND MACAO

One of the most pernicious influences among the Chinese population both in Hongkong and Macao is the terrorism, unseen but only too keenly felt, exercised over them by the mandarins on the mainland, who are able to put on the screw by means of their relatives residing there. Not only does this influence tend to render the task of administration here more difficult, but it frequently causes a miscarriage of justice, one side or the other being able by bribery to prevent witnesses coming forward for fear of their relations in Kwantung being made to bear the consequences. The extent to which this system of vicious punishment is carried is little imagined by the bulk of the British and foreign residents, and is wholly unsuspected by many. Were it not that











